



NO JS-6

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11	UNIVERSAL DYEING & PRINTING, INC., a California corporation ,	)	Case No. CV 09-09132 DDP (VBKx)
12		)	
13	Plaintiff,	)	<b>ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT</b>
14	v.	)	
15	US TEXTILE PRINTING, INC.; ROSS STORES, INC.; UNO CLOTHING, INC.; CNC CLOTHING/ dba: CANDY RAIN ,	)	[Motions filed on August 26, 2011 and August 27, 2011]
16		)	
17	Defendants.	)	
18	_____	)	

Plaintiff Universal Dyeing & Printing, Inc. ("Universal") alleges that Defendants US Textile Printing, Inc. ("USTP"), Uno Clothing, Inc. ("UNO"), and Ross Stores, Inc. ("ROSS") (collectively "Defendants") infringed two textile designs, for which they hold the copyright. Plaintiff and Defendants filed cross motions for summary judgment as to both designs. After reviewing the papers submitted by the parties, considering the arguments therein, and hearing oral arguments, the court GRANTS Defendants' motion and DENIES Plaintiff's motion.

1 **I. Legal Standard**

2 Summary judgment is appropriate where "the pleadings, the  
3 discovery and disclosure materials on file, and any affidavits show  
4 that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the  
5 movant is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ.  
6 P. 56(c); see also Celotex Corp. v. Catrett , 477 U.S. 317, 324  
7 (1986). The evidence is viewed in the light most favorable to the  
8 non-moving party, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn in  
9 its favor. Anderson, 477 U.S. at 255.

10 A genuine issue exists if "the evidence is such that a  
11 reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party,"  
12 and material facts are those "that might affect the outcome of the  
13 suit under the governing law." Id. at 248. No genuine issue of  
14 fact exists "[w]here the record taken as a whole could not lead a  
15 rational trier of fact to find for the non-moving party."  
16 Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp. , 475 U.S. 574,  
17 587 (1986).

18 It is not enough for a party opposing summary judgment to  
19 "rest on mere allegations or denials of his pleadings." Anderson,  
20 477 U.S. at 259. Instead, the non-moving party must go beyond the  
21 pleadings to designate specific facts showing that there is a  
22 genuine issue for trial. Celotex, 477 U.S. at 325. The "mere  
23 existence of a scintilla of evidence" in support of the nonmoving  
24 party's claim is insufficient to defeat summary judgment.  
25 Anderson, 477 U.S. at 252.

26 The Ninth Circuit has expressed disfavor for summary judgment  
27 on questions of substantial similarity, but explained that "it is  
28 nevertheless appropriate to grant summary judgment if, considering

1 the evidence and drawing all inferences from it in the light most  
2 favorable to the nonmoving party, no reasonable jury could find  
3 that the works are substantially similar in idea and expression."  
4 Pasillas v. McDonald's Corp., 927 F.2d 440, 442 (9th Cir. 1991).

## 5 **II. Discussion**

### 6 **A. Background**

7 Universal is a Los Angeles based printing mill that markets to  
8 the apparel industry textile designs for use on fabrics. (First  
9 Amended Complaint ("FAC") ¶ 2.) Universal is the copyright  
10 registrant of Copyright Certificate No. UA-12291. (Id.) Universal  
11 alleges that Defendant "adopted, copied, reproduced, manufactured,  
12 distributed and/or sold" textiles, i.e. clothes, with Universal's  
13 copyrighted design. Universal seeks relief for copyright  
14 infringement under 17 U.S.C. § 501. (Id. ¶¶ 28-34.)

15 Defendants move for summary adjudication of Universal's claim  
16 that Defendants have infringed Design UA-12291 and Design UA-13022.  
17 Defendants contend that there is no substantial similarity between  
18 the designs and garments at issue, that their designs were  
19 independently created and copyrighted, and that they are entitled  
20 to summary adjudication as to the Design UA-12291 and the Design  
21 UA-13022 in their favor.

22 Plaintiff also moves for summary adjudication of its claims.  
23 Plaintiff maintains that Defendants have admitted to copying  
24 Plaintiff's designs and that, therefore, Plaintiff is entitled to  
25 summary judgment in its favor. (Pl.'s Motion for Summary Judgment  
26 8:11-20.)

### 27 **B. Copyright infringement**

28

1 To prove copyright infringement, a plaintiff must demonstrate  
2 (1) ownership of the allegedly infringed work and (2) copying of  
3 the protected elements of the work by the defendant. Narell v.  
4 Freeman, 872 F.2d 907, 910 (9th Cir. 1989). Because direct copying  
5 is difficult to prove, a plaintiff can satisfy the second element  
6 by demonstrating that (a) the defendant had access to the allegedly  
7 infringed work and (b) the two works are substantially similar in  
8 both idea and expression of that idea. Pasillas v. McDonald's  
9 Corp., 927 F.2d 440, 442 (9th Cir. 1991).

10 **i. Access**

11 "Proof of access requires an opportunity to view or to copy  
12 plaintiff's work." Three Boys Music Corp. v. Bolton, 212 F.3d 477,  
13 482 (9th Cir. 2000) (internal quotation omitted). "Opportunity"  
14 has been defined as a "reasonable" possibility that Defendants  
15 viewed Plaintiff's Design. Jason v. Fonda, 526 F. Supp. 774,  
16 776-77 (C.D. Cal. 1981). "[A] bare possibility is insufficient to  
17 create a genuine issue of whether" Defendants copied Universal's  
18 design. Id. at 777.

19 Universal argues as a preliminary matter that it need not  
20 prove access because Defendants have admitted to copying  
21 Universal's designs. Universal, however, cites absolutely no  
22 evidence to support this allegation. Rather, Universal baldly  
23 asserts, with no further detail or support, that "Defendant []  
24 admitted to the copying." (Pl.'s Motion for Summary Judgment  
25 9:19.) Indeed, Universal does not make a single citation to the  
26 record in its eleven-page motion for summary judgment in its favor.  
27 Defendant, on the other hand, denies any allegation that Defendant  
28 admitted to copying Plaintiff's designs. (See Decl. Woo ¶ 3.)

1 Because Universal has not produced any direct evidence that  
2 Defendants had access to Design UA-12291 or Design UA-13022 when  
3 they created the allegedly infringing garments, the court proceeds  
4 to consider whether circumstantial evidence supports a finding that  
5 Defendants had access to the designs. "Circumstantial evidence of  
6 reasonable access is proven in one of two ways: (1) a particular  
7 chain of events is established between the plaintiff's work and the  
8 defendant's access to that work . . . or (2) the plaintiff's work  
9 has been widely disseminated." Three Boys Music, 212 F.3d at 482.

10 Universal does not present any evidence that Defendants had  
11 access to Design UA-12291 or Design UA-13022 through any particular  
12 chain of events. Universal does, construing its motion quite  
13 generously, perhaps argue that Design UA-12291 and UA-13022 have  
14 been in wide enough dissemination that access can be inferred.

15 In Three Boys, the Ninth Circuit found that substantial  
16 evidence supported a jury's finding of access where the copyrighted  
17 song enjoyed significant radio airplay over 20 years. Three Boys,  
18 212 F.3d at 483-85. However, in Art Attack Ink, LLC v. MGA  
19 Entertainment, Inc., 581 F.3d 1138, 1144 (9th Cir. 2009), the Ninth  
20 Circuit found that no widespread dissemination existed, despite the  
21 fact that the tee-shirt design at issue in that case was available  
22 at a display booth, on individuals wearing the tee-shirt, and via  
23 the internet. Similarly, in Rice v. Fox Broadcasting Co., 330 F.3d  
24 1170, 1178 (9th Cir. 2003), the Ninth Circuit found there was no  
25 evidence of widespread dissemination of a video even though 19,000  
26 copies were sold over a 13-year period. Here, the court concludes  
27 that Universal has failed to raise any genuine issue of material  
28

1 fact with respect to whether Defendants had access to Design UA-  
2 12291 or UA-13022 through wide dissemination.

3 The court proceeds to consider whether the two works are  
4 substantially similar in both idea and expression of that idea.  
5 The court notes that even if Plaintiff had offered admissible  
6 evidence in support of its allegations of direct copying and  
7 access, the court must still proceed to consider substantial  
8 similarity. See Idema v. Dreamworks, Inc., 162 F. Supp. 2d 1129,  
9 1175-78 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (proceeding to consider "substantial  
10 similarity" in a copyright action where defendants did not refute  
11 allegations of direct access and copying). Without substantial  
12 similarity, there can be no infringement. See Berkla v. Corel  
13 Corp., 66 F. Supp. 2d 1129, 1140-41 (E.D. Cal. 1999) (explaining  
14 that even if the plaintiff in that case "did have evidence of  
15 direct copying . . . he still remains unexcused from demonstrating  
16 the requisite similarity").

17 **ii. Substantial similarity**

18 To determine whether two works are substantially similar, the  
19 Ninth Circuit employs a two-part analysis – an extrinsic and an  
20 intrinsic test. The "extrinsic test" is an objective comparison of  
21 specific expressive elements. Cavalier v. Random House, Inc., 297  
22 F.3d 815, 822 (9th Cir. 2002). The "intrinsic test" is a  
23 subjective comparison that focuses on "whether the ordinary,  
24 reasonable audience" would find the works substantially similar in  
25 the "total concept and feel of the works." Kouf v. Walt Disney  
26 Pictures & Televison, 16 F.3d 1042, 1045 (9th Cir. 1994). In  
27 applying the two-part test, this court "inquire[s] only whether  
28 'the protectable elements, standing alone, are substantially

1 similar' and "filter[s] out and disregard[s] the non-protectable  
2 elements." Cavalier, 297 F.3d at 822.

3 The court turns, therefore, to consider first whether Design  
4 UA-12291 is substantially similar to Ross Product SKU 7879, which  
5 contains Defendants' design W-20039. Because the court concludes  
6 that no reasonable jurist could find substantial similarity between  
7 the two textile patterns, Defendants are entitled to summary  
8 judgment in their favor as to Design UA-12291.

9 The garment and Plaintiff's Design UA-12291 are indeed  
10 similar; however, the two are not substantially similar. The  
11 observable elements of Universal's design are: incomplete circle  
12 motifs; circle motifs that interlock and overlap each other,  
13 generally with a small circle and larger circle; brush stroke  
14 effect background, which is not consistent in color and width;  
15 areas of white background with no brush stroke effect; and  
16 overlapping circles that are split roughly in half by distinct  
17 coloration. (See Keller Decl., Ex. B.) The observable elements of  
18 Defendant's garment are: circle motifs; circle motifs that  
19 interlock and overlap; enclosed diamond motifs; interlocking  
20 diamond motifs; concentric diamond motifs; brush stroke effect  
21 background, which is consistently vertical but varies in width; and  
22 a range of colors that includes dark greens, olive, and blues.  
23 (Id., Ex. D.)

24 The two patterns do share some common elements - in  
25 particular, they share a brush stroke background - however, they  
26 are readily identifiable as distinct in their particulars.  
27 Defendants' design does not contain incomplete circle motifs.  
28 Universal's circles are colored in such a way as to split the color

1 within the circles. Defendants' design has no such variation in  
2 coloration within its circles. That is, unlike Universal's design,  
3 none of Defendants' circles or diamonds appear "filled in."  
4 Defendants' design has diamond shapes and Universal's does not.  
5 The background brush strokes, while similar in technique, are not  
6 themselves similar. Universal's strokes vary in width as one moves  
7 down the pattern within a particular stroke; Defendants' individual  
8 strokes are significantly more uniform on the vertical axis.

9 The court proceeds to consider whether Design UA-13022 is  
10 substantially similar to Ross Products SKU 8548 and SKU 3903, which  
11 contains Defendants' design W-20057 (i.e. the "water color  
12 design"). Because the court concludes that no reasonable jurist  
13 could find substantial similarity between the two textile patterns,  
14 Defendants are entitled to summary judgment in their favor as to  
15 Design UA-13022.

16 Plaintiff's Design UA-13022 and Defendants' garment SKU 8548  
17 do share an initial appearance of similarity. Both patterns  
18 involve swaths of color or brush strokes. (See Defs.' Motion for  
19 Summary Judgment, Ex. 5.) Plaintiff's design, however, has brush  
20 strokes that end in a blunt flat top. Defendants' brush strokes,  
21 in contrast, end in jagged ends. Defendants' brush strokes are  
22 two-toned. Plaintiffs are monotone. (Id.) Plaintiff's brush  
23 strokes are also patchy and thin in places, causing the background  
24 color to come through the brush stroke in places. Defendants'  
25 brush strokes are more solid and contain fewer places of perceived  
26 transparency. (Id.) The two patterns are not substantially  
27 similar.



1 In sum, because no reasonable person could find that the two  
2 designs share substantial similarities with the garments at issue  
3 and because there is no evidence of Defendants' access to  
4 Universal's Design UA-12291 or UA-13022, Defendants are entitled to  
5 summary judgment as to Universal's claims related to infringement  
6 of Design UA-12291's and UA-13022's copyright.

7 **III. Conclusion**

8 For the reasons stated above, the court GRANTS Defendants'  
9 Motion for Summary Adjudication as to Issues and DENIES Plaintiff's  
10 Motion for Summary Judgment as to Plaintiff's Claims.

11  
12  
13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14  
15  
16 Dated: September 13, 2011

  
DEAN D. PREGERSON  
United States District Judge